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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/539,672	06/14/2005	Peter Gerardus Franciscus Cox	I-2002.024 US	4775
31846 INTERVET IN	7590 11/09/2007 IC.		EXAM	INER
PATENT DEPARTMENT			JEAN-LOUIS, SAMIRA JM	
PO BOX 318 MILLSBORO, DE 19966-0318			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			4173	
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			11/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/539,672	COX ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Samira Jean-Louis	4173			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SH WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANS IN THE MAIL	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirr vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 Oc	ctober 2007.				
2a)	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	i3 O.G. 213.			
Dispositi	on of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) 8 is/are withdrawn fro Claim(s) is/are allowed.  Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or					
Applicati	on Papers	·				
9) <u> </u>	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the conference of Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12)⊠ a)[	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign  All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents  2. Certified copies of the priority documents  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureausee the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachmen	t(s)					
1)	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date Sheet (1).	4) Interview Summary ( Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	te			

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### **Election/Restrictions**

Claims 1-12 are currently pending in the application.

Applicant's election of Group I (i.e. pharmaceutical composition) in the reply filed on 10/24/07 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

Thus, the requirement is deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claim 8 is withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected group and species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim.

### **Priority**

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) for foreign priority based on an application filed in Europe on 05/30/2002, which papers have been placed of record in the file of PCT/EP03/50192.

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## **Objections**

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it contains legal phraseology such as "comprising" on line 2. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Farnsworth et al. (Canadian J. of Comp. Med. July 1975, Vol. 39, Iss. 3, pp. 340-348, already cited by applicant and filed with an IDS 1449) in view of Lohuis et al. (J. Dairy Sci., 1989, Vol. 72, pp. 75-98, already cited by applicant and filed with an IDS 1449).

Farnsworth et al. teaches a composition comprising an antibiotic (i.e. antibacterial agent) and steroid treatment in cows (see abstract and Materials and Methods section, pp. 341, paragraph 1, line 1). In particular, Farnsworth discusses the

use of sterile water (i.e. carrier) as the diluent for 250 mg dihydrostreptomycin (i.e. antibacterial agent vs. instant claim 7) and 10 mg of prednisolone (see Materials and Methods section, pp. 342, paragraph 6, lines 1-8) injected into the teat cistern (i.e. mammary glands) of cows (Materials and Methods section, pp. 342, paragraph 6, lines 14-15).

Farnsworth et al. does not specifically teach a composition comprising at least 20 mg of prednisolone per unit dose.

However, Lohuis et al. teaches the use of 40 mg of prednisolone as an intramammary infusion in lactating cows (see abstract and animal section of Materials and Methods, pp. 241).

Thus, to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to discover the optimum or workable ranges of prednisolone through routine experimentation as evidenced by Lohuis to arrive at a therapeutically effective composition since Farnsworth et al. teaches a composition of prednisolone and antibiotics in an aqueous solution. Given that Farnsworth teaches a prednisolone and antibiotics composition, one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to modify the composition of Farnsworth et al. with the expectation of providing a composition that is therapeutically effective comparable to applicant's invention.

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Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farnsworth et al. (Canadian J. of Comp. Med. July 1975, Vol. 39, Iss. 3, pp. 340-348, already cited by applicant and filed with an IDS 1449) in view of Lohuis et al. (J. Dairy Sci., 1989, Vol. 72, pp. 75-98, already cited by applicant and filed with an IDS 1449) as applicable to claims 1-3, and 7 above and in further view of Hornish et al. (Current Topics in Med. Chem. July, 2002, Vol. 2, Iss. 7, pp. 717-731, already cited by applicant and filed with an IDS 1449).

The Farnsworth and Lohuis references are as discussed above and incorporated by reference herein. However, Farnsworth and Lohuis do not address the use of specific cephalosporins as the antibacterial agents in the aforementioned composition.

Hornish et al. teaches the use of cephalosporins for treatment of mastitis infections and/or respiratory disease in cattle (see abstract). Hornish further teaches the use of first generation cephalosporins such as cephapirin against gram positive pathogenic cocci (see table 2 and pp. 719, paragraph 1) or the use of fourth generation cephalosporins such as cefquinome with greater potency to a broader range of organisms and enhanced transportability across the blood-membrane barrier (see table 2 and pp. 719, paragraph 4).

Thus, to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to combine the composition of Farnsworth and Lohuis in view of the

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knowledge of cephalosporins as potent antibacterial agents provided by Hornish. Given that Farnsworth teaches a composition of prednisolone and antibacterial agent and Lohuis discloses an effective dosage of prednisolone, and Hornish discloses the use of cephalosporins as potent antibacterial agents, one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to combine the composition of Farnsworth et al. and Lohuis et al. with the disclosure of Hornish et al. with the expectation of providing a potent composition that is therapeutically effective.

#### Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samira Jean-Louis whose telephone number is 571-270-3503. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5 PM EST M-Th.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin H. Marschel can be reached on 571-272-0718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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SJL

11/05/2007

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